PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1888.

## 2 O.CTOCK

## CLOSE AT NOON

The Produce Exchange and The Saturday Half Holiday.

Little Sympathy With a Scheme to Nullify the Law.

Some Room-Traders and Scalpers in the Wheat Pit Would Like to Speculate All Day, but the General Opinion Is Said to Be in Favor of Complying with theLaw -The Recreation a Benefit to Employers and Employees Alik ..

A proposed amendment to the by-laws of the Produce Exchange, which will virtually nullify the Saturday Half-Holiday law, is now exciting a great deal of discussion among the members of that institution. When the Half-Holiday law was first passed by the Legislature the Exchange, which obtained its charter from the State, at once decided to close on Saturdays at noon, and it has been working under this system ever since.

The law has been unpopular with some room-traders and scalpers in the wheat pit and the present attempt to make the law null and void had its origin among this class of

The proposed amended rule, which is to be voted upon Monday, June 4, and has been approved by the Board of Managers of the Exchange, reads as follows, the amending clause which is inserted being printed in

italics:

SEC. 52. The Exchange shall be open for business daily, except Sundays and legal holidays, when the holiday consists of the tchoic day, during such hours and under such rules as the Board of Managers may establish; but the Exchange may be closed for one day at any time when the Board of Managers shall direct avoit of the members to be taken thereon by ballot, of which at least twenty-four hours' notice shall be given by the President, provided two-thirds of all the votes cast shall be in lawor of such closing.

To carry the amendment requires a major.

from all the employees of the Exchange. The amendment would also compel the attendance at the Exchange up to the hour of closing of all the active members, both in the specula ive and cash departments of the flour

and grain trade, no matter whether they were opposed to the change or not.

At a rough estimate it would affect not fewer than ten thousand persons, the great majority of whom are employees of the merchants of the Exchange and have salaried positions.

positions.

That the proposition to keep open until 2 That the proposition to keep open until 2 o'clock on Saturdays is very unpopular, especially among the younger men on the floor, who generally represent the larger houses, and are working on salaries, is very evident. Most of them, however, are unwilling to express any opinion in the matter, for fear that it may be used against them, and, as a matter of fact, not a few of them who apparently favor the change will certainly vote against it when it comes to balloting.

A thorough canvass of the active members of the Exchange who are to be counted upon to cast their votes in such a controversy has been made by reporters of The Evening World. The prevailing sentiment is strongly against any change in the present arrangement so long as the Half-Holiday law continues to exist.

Nearly all the established grain and flour houses are opposed to the amendment. This

houses are opposed to the amendment. This is also true of most of the clerks on the floor, who also hold membership certificates, and not a few of the speculators in the pit, where the principal backing of the amendment is to

Among those who favor its adoption are Henry S. Kneeland and Franklin D. Edson, of the grain trade, and E. B. Cottrell, of the speculative department. Their argument is that Chicago keeps open and they must follow suit to protect themselves.

On the other side, those who favor the existing system hold that so long as the law says Saturday is a half holiday it ought to be observed; the merchants, brokers and

be observed; the merchants brokers and employees need a rest after the exhausting work of the week, and especially in the sum-mer ought to be allowed to get out of town for Sunday, or get recreation in other ways; that keeping open until 2 o'clock would be a violation of the charter granted by the State. and that if necessary all the work of Satur-day could easily be done in the morning hours, and that there is no sense in knuckling down to Chicago.

hours, and that there is no sense in knuckling down to Chicago.

In regard to the number of those who stay after hours Saturday and trade on the curb, they say that it is comparatively small, and most of the business done is cally of a scalping nature and does not in any way affect the general business of the Exchange.

Those who are opposed to the amendment all feel very confident that it will be rejected by a large majority, while many of those who favor it express very grave doubts as to their ability to carry it.

ability to carry it.

Here are some of the views expressed by members of the Exchange representing all departments of trade in opposition to the

departments of trade in opposition to the amendment:

H. L. Wardwell, of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell, grain—It will promote the business of the Exchange if we close at noon on Saturday, because it will make the trade better prepared to do business if they take more rest. Besides this, they have no right to keep open on a legal holiday or half holiday. The charter forbids it. The members of the Exchange will lose nothing by observing the law of the State.

Fred Goldsmith, one of the best-known brokers in the wheat pit—You can put me down as strongly in favor of the rule as it stands. I don't belong to the army of kickers. As long as it is the law to close at noon it is proper to observe it. I shall vote sgainst the amendment.

J. P. Bennett, grain broker—I am in favor

J. P. Bennett, grain broker-I am in favor of working fewer hours not only tor the members of the Exchange, but for their clerks and employees. I am not prepared to say, however, that keeping open till 2 o'clock on Saturday would not be a good thing for the

trade.

Clarkson Cowl, a prominent trader—I am (Continued on Second page.)

Will S. M. White or P. A. Collins Be Tem-ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD. 1

DELEGATES ARRIVING AT ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, June 1.—The Oregon delegation, part of which accompanied the California delegation yesterday, will arrive at 5.20 this afternoon. The California men under the eadership of National Committeepan Tarpey, have decided to play hosts for the other lelegation from the slope.

Mr. Wm. H. Terry, holding the thah proxy in the National Committee, arrived this morning and was taken in charge by Commiteeman Tarpey. Oregon, Nevada Utah and Arizona will share the Californian sheadquar-

The delegates from the Golden Gate are working hard to secure the honor of temporary Chairman for Lieut. Gov. Sephen M. White, who is the choice of all the committeemen already in attendance. Fe may be selected in preference to Hon. P. L. Collins, of Mass., unless some good reasa is shown for giving the Massachusetts man the compliment.

ment.

Secretary F. O. Prince and Tresurer Conda, of the National Convention, grived this morning in a special train on the andalia.

Among the delegates now her the Vice Presidency is the all-absorbing puic, there being but one name heard, or ean thought of for the head of the ticket.

The situation in regard to seemd place as

The situation in regard to seemd place as summed up by the *Republic* this norning, is as follows:

as follows:

Thurmen can have the nominatis if he will take it; Black will have a very flattering following, especially from the South; Arrison will be a favorite of the true blues; if Thurman positively declines Gray will have an immense following, accompated by bitter opposition from Indiana. Roger O. fills will receive a nice compilmentary vote as Hearst, of California, is a very promising dark area.

This effective of the control of This afternoon forty Washinton correspondents arrived.

The National Committee will meet at the hendquarters at the Southern a Monday to

MAHLER'S MARITAL MISCANCES.

Monday to

A New York Wile, a Jersey Ci Betrothed, and a Lonely Cell.

make preliminary arrangements

Last October Fred Mahler and Bertha Rush were both boarders at be home of Bertha's s ster, Mrs. Martha Mretz, 38 Sus. sex street, Jersey City. They fo in love, became engaged and set June 10s the date of their marr age. Mahler then wat South for the winter and Miss Rush jourged to Germany to visit relatives.

In April both returned to Jsey City and the house in Sussex street. Whiler bought furniture and fitted up rooms reparatory to the wedding. A jeweller's rvices were sought, rings fitted and everyting arranged

President, provided two-thirds of all the votes east shall be in favor of such closing.

To carry the amendment requires a majority of two-thirds. The movers propose, it successful, to extend the time of closing on Saturday to 2 o'clock, thus requiring a full day's work not only from the clerks in the offices of all the brokers and merchanis, but

Geiger's office on Washingtostreet obtaining a warrant for his arrest.

Fright and beer worked a strongly on Frederick's mind that he rush to the Justice's office, met Miss Mayer, and offered to marry her then and there.

She accepted, and the Justicied the knot. An hour later the prospective bride in Sussex street heard the news. Strushed off to Justice Weed's office, and, trfully telling her story, asked that Mahler e arrested, as he had betrayed her also und his promise of matriage.

In an hour Mahler was in thoils, with his new wife weeping at the honof a friend on

new wife weeping at the honor a friend on Washington street and the derted girl just as demonstrative in court. I is held for trial, and seems thoroughly sgusted with he marital experiences.

BOARD OF WORKS COMMISON INDICTED.

Presentment by the Idson County Grand J ry-Malfeasau in Office. [SPECIAL TO THE WED.]

HUDSON CITY, N. J., June -The Hudson County Grand Jury, at 11.4 bis A. M., presented an indictment again the Board of Works Commissioners KeruHilliard, Watt and Reynolds for malfeasan in office.

None of the four indict Commissioners None of the four indict Commissioners were present. They will obably be arrested this afternoon on clases from the District-Attorney's office a placed under heavy bonds to appear for al.

The State's majority on the for indictment was but one. The effice on the part of the "Big Four" to rever the majority have been mighty, but ineftual.

ONE OF SHERIDAN'S COMINDERS DEAD. Gen. Henry W. Birge Sumbs to a Par-

alytic Stroke in 's City. Gen. Henry W. Birge, of Sheridan's famous division command of the Army of the Shenandoah, was strich with paralysis on the evening of MemoriDay and died at

on the evening of Memori Pay and died at 6 o'clock this morning at | Gedney House. His nurse was the onlinerson present when he breathed his in He was fifty-eight years old and a nive of Norwich, Conn. His wife died sonrears ago. A sister of Gen. Birge bs in Milwaukee. She has been telegraphed give directions as to the funeral. as to the funeral.

THE BREWERYMEN'S DIVIDED COUNSELS. Inwilling to Raise the Boycott, but Wanting to Go Back to Work.

The brewerymen's lockout is causing connderable controversy among the labor leaders, a portion of whom want the boycott leaders, a portion of whom want the boycott raised, while a majority of them do not. Central Labor Union delegates say that an out-and-out boycott has never been put on the pool brewers, but a resolution was adopted requesting all union men to patronize only the product of brewers designated by the Journeymen Brewers' Union and printed in a pamphlet issued by the Forbush & McQuade Publishing Company. It has been suggested that all the pool brewers be added to the list, and thus remove all semblance of a boycott. The anti-boycotters want the embargo on pool beer raised, so that the locked-out men may go back to work.

work.

Secretary Seifert, of the Brewers' Exchange, says that all the men will no doubt find employment when the boycott is taken off, but not until then. Some of the locked out men have been re-engaged and the others are trying to get back in spite of the action of their opponents. of their opponents.

The funds for the support of the men out

are low, and soon money will not be forth-coming, a fact which the opponents of the boycott say will bring the obtuse heads of the Central Labor Union to their better scness.

Secretary Herbrandt having gone to
Europe to attend to some private affairs, his
place as Secretary of the National Brewerymen's Union is filled by Louis Riege, who
has been endeavoring to get the boycott
raised by the Central Labor Union.

SUBWAY LABORERS ORGANIZE.

They Want to Begin Work Without Delay and at Standard Wages.

Four hundred subway laborers and me chanies met last night in Clarendon Hall and formed the Subway Workmen's Association, Others were elected as follows: President, W. A. A. Carsoy; Vice-President, Joseph Daley; Secretary, John Brady: Treasurer, N. W. F. O'Brien; Sergeant-at-Arms, David

Dunne. Dunne.
A committee composed of Messrs. Daley,
O'Brien, Larkin, Farrell and Dunne was appointed, to call on Mayor Hewitt, the Board
of Aldermen and the Subway Commissioners, and request them to push the work on
the subways, so that the men may obtain emiloyment, and also to enable them to receive
the same rates of wages paid by private contractors. tractors.

Several speeches were made, in which it several speeches were made, in which it was pointed out that the pavers on the subways receive \$3 a day, while private individuals pay \$4 and \$4.50 per day. Laborers now receiving \$1.50 should, it was claimed, have \$1.75 and \$2?

The meeting protested against the employment of foreigners on important State works.

ment of foreigners on important State works

Glearings in the Labor Field. furniture workers report a lack of work in

It is not likely that the bakers will join the To-night the Building Trades Section will meet at 145 Eightn 8 reel. Matters of great interest will

be discussed.

The building trades, owing to the continued wet weather, have been very dult. The Varnishers' unions report that it has been even duller than during the midwinter season.

To-morrow afternoon the Carpet-Workers' Union, which contains as many merry-makers as any orgenization in the city, will hold its annual pleate and festival at Lion Park.

Licale and festival at Lion Park.

The course of educational lectures at the Labor Lyceum, 25 E.-a. Fourth street, will be opened at 8 o'clock Friday evening, by Mr. W. Frau. Schaider. His subject will be "Our Destiny." The lecture will be followed by a free discussion.

The Pinmbers' Union has adopted a resolution detarring any but members in good standing from taking part in its games at the annual picnic, to be held at Brommer's Park, June 18. All contestants must show that they have paid the last quarter's dues. Delinquents must now pay six months' dues instead of a quarter's, as heretofore.

MISS HAIGHT'S ABDUCTORS.

he Hectors Arraigned Before Police Justice O'Reilly This Morning.

Detective Powers, of the Thirteenth street station, arrested Della Hector, the wife of Theodore A. Hector, the alleged abductor of Miss Carrie Haight, at 1.30 o'clock this morning, as she was entering her house at 147
West Sixte-nth street with a fashionably
dressed young man. The latter was induced
to relinquish the woman, who was taken to
the station and locked up with her husband.

the station and locked up with her husband. This morning the Hecters wore arraigned before Justice O'Reilly at Jefferson Market Police Court on the charge of abduction, and were held by him in \$1,000 bail each for examination this afternoon.

Miss Haight, who is a handsome brunette, said that she had not come from Ramsay, as stated in the papers, but from Jersey City, where she had been living for some time in furnished rooms. She was born in Corning, N. Y., and had known the Hectors for only a few days before she went to live with them.

N. Y., and had known the Hectors for only a few days before she went to live with them, about two weeks ago.

She repeated her, story of the attempt of Hector to offer her violence and her deten-tion in the house by removing her clothes, and said she had been rescued by H. H. Shannon, a friend, to whom she had written in her distress. in her distress.

A Longshoreman's Trouble. The captains of several vessels which arrived in Newtown Creek yesterday had engaged men to unload them while coming up the bay.

The Hunter's Point longshoremen refused to allow the New York men to unload the vessels, be-cause they claimed it would be taking the bread and batter out of their mouths and that of their fautilies. The men are determined, and violence is feared.

Three Men Killed by an Explosion

DETROIT, June 1.—A special from Wyandotte says a boller exploded in the Eureka Iron Mills this morning wrecking the plate mill, killing George Green, Patrick Finn and Terry McCoy and wounding several others. Thanks from an Emperor.

Alois Locher, the sculptor, of 121 East Seven-teenth street, has received from the Emperor of Austria on acknowledgement of his services with Prof. V n Turabusch, whose first assistant Mr. Locher was on the recently unveiled monument to Maria Theresic.

Syracuse Stove Company's Works Closed. SYRACURE, June 1.—The works of the Syracuse Stove Company were closed by the Sheriff this afternoon on judgments amounting to \$31,000, The company has a number of New York creditors,

Remarkable Surgery.

The science of surgery has made such wonderful progress in modern times that the most intricate and delicate operations are now undertaken and carried to a successful issue. There are now several well authenticated cases of what is known as pneumotony, that is to say, the removal of diseased portions of the lungs in cases of consumption. While, however, this delicate operation has sometimes been successfully performed, the risks attending it are so great, and the chances of recovery so slight, that it is seldom resorted to. The safest plan in consumptive cases is to use Dr. Pirace's Golden Middle of the chances of the safest plan in consumptive cases is to use Dr. Pirace's Golden Middle of the case of the terrible makedy by removing its cause and healing the lungs. Remarkable Surgery.

## OUINN'S

Mr. Powderly Decides in His Favor in the 49 Fight.

Rules of the Order. The Warring Factions Exhorted to

Make Peace at Once.

Labor's Malcontents to be Brought to Trial and Disciplined.

Forty-Nine Commanded to Acknowledge Quinn as Master Workman Until an Appent Is Taken-A Meeting Convened for To-Night, with Quinn in the Chair-The General Master Workman's Powerful

Great interest, bordering on excitement, has een manifested among the Knights of Labor and in organized labor circles in the decision of General Master Workman Powderly in the case of Master Workman Quinn, of District Assembly No. 49.

This decision THE EVENING WORLD is enabled to lay before its readers in advance of its delivery to District Assembly No. 49. It is adverse to the D'strict Court, and sustains Mr. Quinn in his position until the matter is finally decided on appeal to the General Executive Board. The decision is accompanied by the following emphatic letter from Mr. Powderly, addressed to the Secretary of D. A. 49:

Powderly, addressed to the Secretary of D. A. 49:
SCRANTON, Pa., May 31, 1888.
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Inclosed find my decis on
in the case now pending between the Court of D.
A. 49 and the District Master Workman, James E.
Quina, and others. You will read this letter to the
District Assembly before reading the decision.
As both parties in this controversy sgreed in my
presence last Sunday to ablide by my decision until
the General Executive Board met, on June 11, I
decide that until the inclosed decision is read and
acted on the regular District Master Workman,
James E. Quinn, shall preside and conduct the arfairs of the meeting. He shall, after this is read,
call the District Assembly to order and open in regniar form; he shall allow no other business to be
transacted until the accompanying document has
been read to the District Assembly, when that; ortion of it given on page 11, beganning with the
fourth and ending with the fourteenth lines, shall
be acted upon.
I trust that during the reading of the documents

fourth and ending with the fourteenth lines, shall be acted upon.

I trust that during the reading of the documents absolute quiet and order soall prevail. Walle present at the meeting last Sunday I saw how feeling ran higher than the principles of true Knighthood. If, during the meeting of the District at which this is read, such actions as those which marked the meeting of Sunday last should be repeated it will be the duty of the D. A. Court to take the names of all offenders and summon them to prompt and impartial trial for conduct unbecoming delegates to a District Assembly.

I know that my decision will not give satisfaction to all parties; indeed, I do not hope that it will be received with favor by a misprity of the delegates; but it is based upon the laws of the Order of the Knights of Labor as they exist. It is not partial to either side, but deals fairly and justly by both sides, and whether it is correct or not both have signified their willin feess to abide by it until the G. E. R. meets, when everything in connection with this affair can be thoroughly tested and examined as that beds.

with this affair can be thoroughly tested and examined by that body.

In any event, the time of the D. A. should not be wasted on the quarrels of its prominent members. The District meets to transact the business of the toilers of New York, and upon it rests a solumn responsibility, before which these internal troubles and struggles should fade away. Ten minutes after reading the contents of this letter the whole affair can be settled so far as to allow the legitimate work of the D. A. to proceed.

I saw but too plainly that the D. A. had taken alones, and that nothing short of the extermination of one faction would please the other. In any event, one side is sure to be disappointed and disastanced, and the best thing that can happen the D. A. is to remove from office and power every officer who cannot smother his own individuality long enough so work for the common good.

I have reason to be leve that there is a conspiracy officer who cannot smother his own individuality long enough as work for the common good.

I have reason to believe that there is a conspiracy on foot to destroy District Assembly 49, and when this case comes before the General Executive Board I shall state my reasons. Until that time arrives I shall continue to gather evidence.

The day has come by when D. A. 49 can be continued as a power for good unless the rank and file of the D. A. masert their right to take charge of the practical affairs of the D. A. The officers cannot save it, for they do not agree with each other and will not agree to bury their differences. Such being the case, a strict abherence to law and a vigilant goard over the delicerations of each session by each and every member of D. A. 49 is an absolute necessity.

seasion by each and every memoer of D. A. 49 is an absolute necessity.

With the most sincere wishes for the welfare of the D. A., which to night is being watched by the whole or ier and the outside world, being prayed for by some and anathematized by others, I remain as one who prays for the trumphant deherance of the D. A. from the evils of con ention and malice. Sincerely and fraternally, 'I. V. Powperly.

Then comes the General Master Workman's deice. Sincerely and fraternally, 1. V. Powderly.
Then comes the General Master Workman's de-

ciston. which is here given:

IN THE CASE OF THE D. A. COURT VS. JAMES A.

IN THE CASE OF THE D. A. COURT VS. JAMES A. QUINN.

To District Assembly 49, Greeting:
From what appears upon the surface it reems that charges were preferred by L. A. 8,339, on behalf of a member, against L. A. 2,234 for retriesing to admit to the sanctuary a member who came to the vestibule with a travelling card seeking admittance as a visiting member.
These charges were placed in the hands of the Court of the U. A., to which L. A. 2,234 is attached, and were being tried in the regular way. One of the with assessimmoned to apoear nefore the L. A. Court and give testimony was James E. Quion, who holds the position of Master Workman of D. A. 49, the D. A. to which L. A. 2,234 is attached. Quinn is a member of L. A. 2,234, and when called before the Court as a willness refused to testify, claiming that the D. A. Court had no jurisdiction in cases where the gensral laws of the order were violated, and that the laws of the Order were violated, and that the laws of the Order were violated, and that the laws of the D. A. Court held legal jurisdiction. For failure to testify the D. A. Court passed sentence of suspension on James E. Quien and others who are members of the same Assembly to which Quinn belongs. Quinn, in refusing to testify, gives as a reason that as D. M. W. he is the highest authority on points of law within the jurisdiction of the D. A. over which the presides. The fourt holds that, being summoned as a witness, merely to give testimony, he was not acting as or before the Court in his official capacity of D. M. W.

Quinn further alleges that he did not refuse to recognize the jurisdiction of the D. A. Court in his official capacity of D. M. W.

Quinn further alleges that he aimply refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the D. A. Court did not suspend in the testimony submitted. The authority conferred upon the D. A. Court to suspend is given in Section 116 of the Constitution of the Knigats of Labor, as passed upon and enacted tino law at the section for the General Assembly held in Minnespolis, Mi

Any D. A. Court may impose a penalty of fine or suspension for contempt of Court of any summons or process inwfully issued, and may impose a like penalty for retusing to teelify. Any penalty so imposed shall be certified by the Court to the Local of which the accused is a mainter, and the Local shall execute the penalty.

Quinn in denying the authority of the D. A. Court to try the case cites section 346, which reads as follows: Any local, district, State or national trade assembly wilfully or knowingly violating the laws of the order shall, on conviction by the General Executive Board, be suspended or have its charter removed by the General Master Workman.

Master Werkman.

Upon the proper interpretation of these two sections of the constitution depends the adjudication of the case now on appeal. Other sections and laws of the Order of the Kinghts of Labor will be brought to near, but in doing so they will be referred to in explanation of the two above quoted. The only interpretation that can justify be given to section 345 is that, should a Local Assembly violate

the laws of the order, it is justly subject to the Court of the D. A. to which it is attached and under the juris liction of which it exists as a Local Assembly of the Kuights of Labor. The right of D. A. courts to hold trial and determine cases of violation of the laws of the order by local assemblies is established by law and precedent. The law which gives in a District Assembly Court the right to try local assemblies for infractions of law will be found on page 25 of the "Decisions of the G. M. W., Edition of 1851," as follows:

124. An assembly may and should be dealt with for any niraction of fundamental law by the court of the higher ass mbly to which it belongs, or by the General Executive Board. The District Court Violated the

This decision was made during the year 1878 and

ntreation of fundamental law by the court of the higher has mbly to which it belongs, or by the General Assembly has decision was made during the year 1878 and was approved at the season of the General Assembly held in St. Loois, Mo., January, 1879. Since then it has not been altered or amended and stands as originally rendered. Decision 134 gives to the District Assembly Court the right to try local assemblies for violations of law, and the plea made by Quinn that the District Assembly Court had no jurisdiction over cases of violation of general law is not tenable. It is furthermore held by Quinn that snould he testify before the District Assembly Court on this particular case it would be regarded as a recognition of the authority of the Court, that it would be sanctioning the action of the Court and that in recognizing and sanctioning he would be weakening his appeal snould he take one to the General Executive Board.

In this view of the case Qu'un is not sustained by law or precedent. He might state he objections to the Court and give his reasons for objecting, and it they werefoverfuled by the Court; it was his dury to testify under protest, at the same time serving notice of als intention to take an appeal to a higher triunnal. His interpretation of section 345 is wrong. It does not follow that because the section chasses local, a) trict, State or national trade assemblies us equals in their right to trial by the General Executive Board, the same mode of procedure shall be valid in all cases.

To illustrate: If a State or National Trade Assembly shall or willfully or knowingly violating the law the charges must first be subject to trial before the court of record. If a District Assembly attached to a State Assembly by all for a willfully or knowingly relating the law of the order on conviction by the General Executive Board; said District or Local Assembly hall for a willfully or knowingly relating the law of the order of the Knights of Labor, whether has passed by the General Court of the order of the Kni

testimony which I have been able to gather relates to the position taken by Quinn, it shows that he crred:

First—In not giving his testimony, even though he did it under protest.

Second—In basing his action on an interpretation of Section 345 to which it is not entitled.

Third—In believing that the powers conferred upon the D. M. W. gives him the right to decide cases in the hands of the D. A. Court.

Of the latter I am not positive and do not know that suon opinion is held by Quinn.

The functions of the D. M. W. are the same with regard to the D. A. and the D. A. Court as those held by the General Master Workman in relation to the general order and the General Executive Board. The functions of the D. M. W. are executive. He executes the law and decides points of law as they come to bim properly signed and scaled by the assemblies, through their regular officers. If a dispute arises Soncering the meaning of a term in law, or if an assembly wilfully violates the law in such a way as to leave no doubt as to guilt, it is his duly to decide. The D. M. W. decides points of law, but does not decide cases placed in the hands of the D. A. Court and on when charges are properly drawn. Where wilnesses are required to give evidence as to how the law was violated the D. M. W. has no jurisdiction nor right to sit and hear evidence, for that would interfere with the functions of the Court, which are judicial in their nature.

The D. M. W. may interpret law, but he cannot

their nature.

The D. M. W. may interpret law, but he cannot enact law. The enacting of law for the D. A. rests with the District Assembly, which is legislative in its character and is nerture executive nor judicial. It therefore follows that when standing in the presence of the D. A. Court as a witness he was not acting as D. M. W. and had no light to decide as to the legality of the Court of its right to question witnesses as to their snowledge of the case before the Court.

CONCREMENTAL THE COURT

CONCRENING THE COURT.

When the Court of D. A. 49 suspended James E. Quinn, a member of L. A. 234. for the period of one month, it had the right to certify that fact to the said Local Assembly 2,23, in writing. Having notified L. A. 2,234 that it had passed sentence of staspension upon Quinh, the Court of D. A. 49 had no jurther right to interfere in the case until the Local to which Quinn belonged had acted on the notice of staspension. In the matter of staspending a member on direction of a D. A. Court the Local to which Quinn belonged had acted on the notice of staspension. In the matter of staspending a member on direction of a D. A. Court the Local Assembly has no right to refuse to comply with the mandate of the said Court. The law, as given in Section 16, says: "The Local shall execute the penalty." If a reasonable douat as to the justice of the decision of the D. A. Court exists in the Local Assembly, that body may take an appeal to a higher court and noulfy the D. A. Court of the fact at the time the appeal is taken. The right of appeal and into the denied, and until the appeal is decided by the higher Court, the sentence shall be stayed. If the sentence is carried out pending an appeal, it will not be dealing equit they by the accused, for it may be that the higher court and reverse the decision of the D. A. Court. In that case no action that can be taken by any tribunal can smid the wrong done to the defendant in infileding a penalty oring the time an appeal against it is pending before the Court of last resort.

While the L. A. is in duty bound to carry out the sentence imposed by the D. A. Court, it does not follow that it shall be done immediately on notification received from the regular officer of the D. A. Court of last resort.

While the L. A. is in duty bound to carry out the sentence imposed by the D. A. Court, it does not follow that it shall be done immediately on notification received from the regular officer of the D. A. Court of D. A. Court of the particle of the court and present of th

pension.
The District Assembly Court erred in reporting

its findings to the District Assembly in the case of James E. Quinn. The testimony shows that the meeting of the D. A. Court at which Quinn ap-James E. Quinn. The testimony shows that the meeting of the D. A. Court at which Quinn appeared, and at which he refused to testify, was held on May 18. On that same date L. A. 2,234 was in session and was not held of the action of the D. A. Court, but did not take action on the notice, either in the direction of complying with the mandale of the Court or of taking an appeal to the General Executive Board.

Fending action at the hands of L. A. 2,234, the Court of the D. A., at a meeting of that body held on Sunday, May 2, two days after the figding of the action that had been taken, certified to District Assembly 49, in open session, that Quinn had been suspended from active membership for one month. In taking such action that Quinn had been suspended from active membership for one month. In taking such action the D. A. Court exceeded its authority and encroached upon the prerogatives of the local assembly, which had its de egates upon the floor to report what the action of the L. A. would be. Before tearing the report of the delegates of L. A. 2,234 the Dastrict Assembly heard the report of the D. A. Court, which should not have been made to the D. A. Court, which should not have been made to the D. A. Court, which should not have been made to the D. A. Court, which should not have been made to the D. A. Court and appeal was to be taken by the assembly.

The Court knew that it had passed sentence of suspension on Quinn, and that it had criffied that fact to L. A. 2,745, buil it did not know whether an appeal was to be taken by the assembly. Court on Sunday, May 20, was illegal and the consequent proceedings of that day in the District Assembly were not such as abould be conducted in a District Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

What is meant by a reasonable time? If the L. A. was in session at the time the D. A. Court

reached its determination to suspend Quinn, it should be allowed to conduct the business of snat meeting free from interference with the matter.

This is in justice to the Local Assembly and the order, for it might transpire that the full membersuip of the L. A. would not be present at the first meeting, and if a minority should take action, and incur the penalty due for insubordination, it might be disposed of far differently at a meeting at which all members would have an opportunity to be present and act intelligently on the decree of the D. A. Court. It therefore follows, and precedent has established the rule, that at least two meetings are allowed to the Local Assembly for the discussion of important business. mportant business.

QUINN'S RIGHT TO PRESIDE. QUINN'S RIGHT TO PRESIDE.

The Local Assembly had not acted. It had not notified the D. A. Court of its intention to take an appeal to the General Executive Hoard or its intention to ignore the order of the D. A. Court; therefore James E. Quinn had an unquestioner light to preside over the deliberations of D. A. 49 until the legal and proper steps had been taken, all of which could and should have been done prior to the meeting of District Assembly 49 held on May 37, 1884.

of which could and should have been done prior to the meeting of District Assembly 40 held on May 37, 1882.

If two meetings of the Local Assembly should be held and no notice taken of the order of the D. A. Court, or if a vote was passed by the L. A. to ignore the said order, and the D. A. Court not served with a notice of any kind or a notice that the order of the D. A. Court was to be ignored, then the duty of the D. A. Court was to be ignored, then the duty of the D. A. Court is to certify the facts to the D. A. in session. and the Local Assembly shall be denied the right to representation in the D. A., and all members upon the floor of the District Assembly must retire beyond the limits of the D. A. If, at the meeting at which this will be read, Friday, June 4, notice from L. A. 2,284 shall be received by the D. A. Court, that body shall declare said L. A. surpended, and certify the fact to the D. A. If the D. A. Court has received notice that L. A. 2,284 intends to take an appeal to the Geseral Executive Board against the decree of suspension passed upon one of its members, James E. Quinn, then that member shall continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred upon him when elected as District Master Workman.

It devolves upon the L. A. to carry out the sentence, and until it does so or refuses to do so the D. A. Court has no legal right to certify its findings to the Diatrict Assembly. The time allowed to a L. A. to cace, briefly summed up, shows that James E. Quinn erred in withholding his testimony, He is sustained in acting as D. M. W. until such time as the local to which he is attached either declines to accept the decree of the D. A. Court of takes an appeal to the General Executive Board, and until the fact is certified to the D. A. by the Court of D. A. 49 is sustained in holding trial in the case of L. A. 3,256 vs. 2,224, for it had full but not final jurisdiction.

The Court of D. A. 49 is sustained in holding trial in the case of L. A. 3,256 vs. 2,224, for it had full but not final jur

not final jurisdiction.

The Court of B. A. 49 is sustained in certifying the result of its finding is the case of the suspension of James E. Quinn and others to the said L. A.

sion of James E. Quinn and others to the said L. A.

2,224.

The court of D. A. 49 is sustained in suspending
James E. Quinn for refusing to testify.

The Court of D. A., 49 erred, and is not sustained
in certifying to the district assembly before the L.

A. had given proper notice that it had taken action
on the order of the D. A. Court. As no business
of a district assembly can be properly transacted
until the D. A. is regularly opened by the regular
officers whose seats have not been declared vacant, such action as may be taken on this decision
must be taken in full meeting of District Assembly
49. Fraternally submitted,

T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W.

SFABREEZE WON THE OAKS. -The Winner's Record.

Man by the Press Publishing Company (Hos

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.] LONDON, June 1 .- This was the last day of the Epsom summer races. The attraction was the famous Oaks Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, run over the Derby course. Conditions and results as follows:

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN.

Tammany Hall's Preterred Standard-Bearers for the National Campaign. The following telegram was sent to Allen G. Thurman, at his Ohio home, this after-

noon: The Tammany Hall Organization of New York City has justructed their delegation to the St. Louis National Convention to present your name to the

Convention for the Vice-Presidency.

We feel assured that your patriotic sense of duty Convention for the Vice-Presidency.

We feel assured that your patriotic sense of duty to the Democratic party and the country will not permit any feeling of reluctance to interiers with your acceptance of the nomination, and we cordially piedge New York for Cleveland and Thurman.

RICHARD CROKER.
HUGH J. GRANT.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

John Heward Arrested for Burglary Two Hours After His Marriage.

Corial Day geview comes the news from Gen.

W. T. Sherman that he, too, was invited by the committee of the G. A. R. neither to be present at the reviewing stand nor at the Metropolitan Opera-House.

But the committee claims that Gen. Sherman was invited as early as March 2, before the printed invitation.

This note is in the possession of Secretary Ed J. Atkinson, who is very much exercised about the matter, and says he is at loss to know why Gen. Sherman sent his regrets if he did not receive an invitation.

John Howard, thirty-six years old, a silver polisher by trade, who at one time resided at 825 Dean street, Brook'yn, was awaiting the departure of the Syracuse train from the Grand Central Depot, in New York, last night when Detectives Curran and Reynolds, of the Tenth Precinct police. Brooklyn, arrested him on the charge of burglarizing the spartments of Henry Poulton, at 833 Dean street, May 22. Howard was accompanied, when arrested, by a pretty little woman whom he had mar-ried two hours before. by a pretty little wom-ried two hours before.

Brooklyn Brevities

J. Delaney's bakery, at 261 Bridge street, was robbed of a money-drawer containing \$25. Public School No. 61, on Fulton avenue, was en-tered by thieves and robbed of a large number of books.

Last night while a party was in progress at 11 Lewis avenue Andrew Hofdesang walked out of a second-atory window and fell from the veranda root. His skull was fractured.

Local News Condensed-The body of a newly born female child was found in an ash barret in the rear yard at 176 Madison

Stopping at the Morton House are W. N. Falke, of Albany; George Wagner, of Bridgeport, and E. Choiemeley Jones, of Peckakili.

An unusually heavy fog sertously delayed ferryboats and other travel on the North River this morning, and several collisions were narrowly averted. Our Governors.

The latest and most beautiful colored pictures ever produced, containing complete collection of our living Governors. Yacht Colors, illustrations of leading features, maps, history and statistics respectively of every State in the Union. These rare and coulty pictures, together with continuous and attaining the every pockage of the continuous of the continuous contin

Piper-Heldsleck Sec.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

Gen. - Sheridan Slightly Better

this Morning.

He Fights Off Another Serious Attack of Coughing.

The Physicians Administer Oxygen, Digitalis and Whiskey-The Patient Railies slowly Under Their Influence-Constantly Crying Out in Pain-Death from Strangulation for a While Seemed Imminent-Rulletins Mengre and Unsatisfactory.

SPECIAL TO THE WORLD. !

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- Gen. Sheridan's condition has not materially changed since daybreak, though he is steadily growing weaker. The following is the 8.30 A. M. bulletin

Gen. Sheridan has held his own through the night. There has been no recurrence of imminent danger, but his general condition still justifies the Dr. Pepper, of Philadelphia, reached the

residence of Gen. Sheridan at 6 o'clock this morning. His diagnosis of the case gives no encouragement; in fact, it increases the There had been no change in the General's

condition at noon. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1. - Dr. Wm. Pepper was the first man to step off the Washington express, which arrived here at 12.35 today. He went to the Capital last night in

response to a call from the corps of physicians attendant upon Gen. Sheridan. To THE EVENING WORLD correspondent be said: "The General's condition is grave but not hopeless. He is desperately ill and another attack of heart failure, such as that of yesterday, might prove fatal. It was the worst he has had thus far. The bulletin issued this morning states the case very

"The physicians he has are able and they are battling manfully to save him again. If there is anything to be gained by the patient's fortitude it will be gained, for the General is very courageous and is himself aiding the

The General has been sleeping quietly this afternoon. The House has passed the Senate bill to revive the rank of General of the army for

The President signed the bill to revive the rank of General in the army and sent the nomination of Philip H. Sheridan to the Senate for that position. The nomination w received by the Senate and immediately con-

He Says He Was Not Invited to the Memor-

inl Day Review. Directly after the row kicked up over Mayor Hewitt's non-attendance at the Memorial Day review comes the news from Gen.

FIRED TWO SHOTS AT COL. WHITNEY.

band's Lawyer in Court. [SPECIAL TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.] CHICAGO, June 1.-A sensation was created in Judge Jamison's court this morning when Mrs. Rawson, wife of the banker, fired twice at her husband's lawyer, Col. Whitney. Both shots took effect and the lawyer is seriously.

Banker Rawson's Wife Wounds Her Hune

shots took effect and the lawyer is seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded.

This occurrence recalls the sensational shooting that occurred last winter, when Ralph Lee, anephew of Mrs. Rawson, abot five bullets into Banker Rawson as he was leaving Third Presbyterian Church after Sunday morning services.

Hawson still has the five bullets in his body, excepting death by almost a miracle. Lee is now serving a brief jail sentence for

Jersey City Jottlugs. The dead body of Charles Calvert, of 218 Railroad avenue, the consumptive who wandered from his deathood in delirium Monday, was found floating in the Morris Canal last night.

in the Morris Canal last night.

James Bauson, of New York, was held for trial by Justice Stiling this morning on a charge of brutally assaulting a little girl named Maggie Becker, of 339 Wayne street, and stearing a nicted from her pocket.

Andrew Wealing, the coal-heaver who was shot through the body at the Bergen Point docks last night by James Rogers during a quarrel over a woman, is lying at St. Francis Hospital in Jersey City, where it is atted that he wont recover. He said this morning that Rogers was the aggressor, and that the use of his pistol was unwarranted.

Coolert Fair Weather. 

Weather Indications: For Connecticut—Northeasterly winds, with light rains, followed by light to fresh scenterty winds cooler, fair weather. -Fresh northu

clearly and had my full approval. doctors in every way in his power." At 3 o'clock there was no material change. the benefit of Gen. Sheridan.

GEN. SHERMAN ALSO.